## THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE AND things which once were, as if they were some-OTHER TOPICS.

The Elesionary Achievements of Every Church Recognized and Celebra

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Your cor respondent "Anglican" is in danger of leaving an erroneous impression upon those not in attendance upon the sessions, or attentive to the reported proceedings of the Ecumenical ference on Missions.

Referring especially to the history and work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Ports, he says: All this work will be absolutely ignored in the Conference held in Carnegie Hall this week and the only

thing that will be presented to the mind of an intelligent people will be the divided, the hopelessly divided elements of Protestant Christianity. The writer's viewpoint is obvious enough reader at all versed in ecdesiastical af-

fairs, but it really ought not to obscure his vision as to what is proceeding right here in New York, to the extent it does. Probably no gathering of Christians since

Pentegost is so well entitled to be called ecumenical in its spirit and world-wide representation, as that now assembling from day to day in Carnegie Hall.

The first day of its sessions was Monday last and on the evening of that day the time was eccupied by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Stoele of London, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, in "A Review of the Century" as to its missionary operations, and he was immediately followed by the Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis, formerly of the College in Beirut, Syria, but lately resident in New York and well known as a writer of high authority on all matters pertaining to missionary history. He preuted the statistics of missions with such comment as the occasion seemed to call for. He was careful to explain how these statistics had been gathered. Suffice it to say, that a careful and comprehensive form was agreed upon, and then sent, with due explanations "to every society throughout the world, so far as known. All were asked to give their own figures and facts, and about 90 per cent, of those thus recotfully and urgently addressed responded, and it was to such fresh and full data as these comprehending, or desiring to comprehend, all the churches. Catholic and Protestant, that that great audience listened on the first day of the sessions. The spirit of the occasion was altogether isenic and comprehensive, and to call his survey, or the one that preceded it, derisive or misleading in its tenor or purport, is simply to do violence to its content and to an occasion which inspired anew the prayers and hopes of very many who pray for Christian

It is needless to say that there was no ignor ing or any disparaging of societies that had failed to be represented in the Conference. Nor was there any belittling of their comparative standing by fuller presentations of the affairs of societies represented. The recital was eminently fair, and the good work of the century wrought by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was not less rejoiced in than the kindred contemporary work of the American Board. J. H. D.

## NEW YORK, April 26.

God's Greatest Missionary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When one of the missionaries, home from the East, remarked at the missionary conference on Monday that "the Bible is God's greatest missionary," he uttered a truth which fully accords with that taught in the Scriptures. "The sword of the Spirit is the Word of God" (Ephesians, vi., 17). The theologians are prone to dwell upon the value of preaching (discoursing); but it is written. "My thoughts are not your thoughts. neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts. (Isalah, lv.

God has said concerning His Word, "it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." The verb "to preach" (and its derivatives) as occurring in the authorthe representative of five distinct Greek words. (Acts, xvii , 13); kerusse, to cry or proclaim as

The last words of the Apostle Paul in Second Timothy, iv., 1, 2, are fraught with import. Rome had been burnt, and the charge of its destruction laid upon the Christians. Paul was in the common prison, which was filled to the full with believers in Christ Day after day these were being thrown to the beasts in the arena, which night after night was lit by others of their number used as human torches. In the midst of such surroundings Paul writes his Second Epistle to Timothy, not knowing at what moment he himself will be called to magnify Christ by message to the Church-"Preach the Word," (II the ages. The word rendered "preach," is in the Greek "kerusso"-to cry or proclaim as a herald. Paul's last message to the Church is therefore to proclaim to the fullest the Word of God as to man's salvation. Not to discourse upon it (as implied in the four other words), but "to cry it as a herald"-"Thus saith the Lord." The word itself was to be proclaimed (published) In the same fashion that Jonah was bade to "preach unto it (Nineveh) the preaching that I (God) bid"(Jonah, iii . 2) Just as Jonah was to say to Nineven: "Thus saith the Lord, yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown" (Jonah ill., 3); so men are now to be told the predee nature of what God has said concerning. His purpose as to their salvation. The Word itself is to be announced, rather than to be discoursed

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

# What Is Infallibility?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading an account of the Ecumenical Conference held in New York. I have frequently come across such expressions as the following: "infallibility of the Bible," "the infallible writings of Christianity," "the infallible words of the Apostle," &c. I wonder if the writers or speakers who used them attach a definite meaning to thera. I must confess my utter inability to understand what idea they wish to convey. I am convinced they use the words incorrectly

To show the readers of THE SUN that there is a good foundation for this conviction I shall give the words of the greatest master of the English language since Shakespeare a writer whose style, according to Matthew Arnold, when compared with Ruskin, is provincial. The writer is John Henry Newman. Proper words in proper places make true style, says Dean Swift. It is common, says Newman, especially in religious controversy, to confuse infallibility with certitude, and to argue that, since we have not the one, we have not the other, for that no one can claim to be certain on any point who is not infallible about all but the two words stand for things quite distinct from each other. For example, I remember I was in New York yesterday, and I am certain of this fact, but my memory is not infallible: I am quite clear that two and two makes four, but I often make mistakes in addition. A certitude is directed to this or that particular proposition; it is not a faculty or gift, but a disposition of mind relatively to

a definite case which is before me. Infallibility, on the contrary, is just that which certitude is not; it is a faculty or gift and relates not to some one truth in particular, but to all possible propositions in a given subject matter. We ought, in strict propriety. to speak, not of infallible acts, but of acts of infallibility. A belief or opinion as little admits of being called intallible as a deed can be correctly called immortal. A deed is done and over; it is its fame, it is the work which it brings to pass, which is immortal, not the

but never immortal, so a belief, opinion, or certit ide is true or false, but never infallible. We cannot speak of things which exist, or thing in posse. It is persons and rules that are infallible, not what is brought out into ct, or committed to paper. A man is infallible whose words are always true; a rule is infallible if it is unerring in all its posible applications. An infallible authority is certain in every particular case that may arise: but a man who is certain in some one definite

ess is not on that account infallible. I am certain that Mr. McKinley is President of the United States, without laying claim to the gift of infallibility: I may do a virtuous action without being impeccable. I may be certain that the Church is infallible, while I myself am fallible; otherwise I cannot be certain that the Supreme Being is infallible until I am infallible myself. Certitude is directed to one or other definite concrete proposition. am certain of proposition one, two, three. four, one by one, each by itself. I may be certain of the first without being certain of the rest; but were I infallible, I should be certain of all of them, and many more besides, which have never come before me as yet. Therefore we may be certain of the infallibility of the Church, while we admit in many things we are not, and cannot be, certain at all. Newman, with his usual lucidity, continues to explain the meaning of infallibility. I think, however, I have said enough to show that he considered that such expressions as infallibility of the Bible, infallible opinion or belief, &c. are not good English. ARCHIDIDASCULUS. TRENTON, April 26.

### The Last Days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When you come to look it square in the face, just what criptural ground has this Ecumenical Conference got to stand on, anyway? Isn't it all "a vain show in the flesh"? Are we not compelled to eschew this Conference and all its works if II. Timothy iii, 1 to 5, is true?

This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their ownselves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, isobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy; without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, flerce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God: having a form of godliness. but denying the power thereof; from such turn away There is no guesswork about his passage

"This know," that after all's been done in the 'last days," conditions are to be worse than ever; for every selfish and foolish lust is to have a form of godliness

Either this Conference "must go" or the Bible 'must go." Is there any way of escaping this conclusion? NOBODY. NEW YORK, April 26.

### How Christian Missions Are Greatly Hindered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Through a melancholy misinterpretation of Scripture the Westminster Confession fails to discover the least redemptive value in the resurrection of the unjust, and so lets fall its curtain of despair upon the divine drama of the world. This same mutilation of the Gospel has also greatly marred and hindered the work of Christian missions The Church has been endeavoring to win to

the Christian faith immense populations who have no ear for a Gospel of redemption which has value only for the living and no word of hope for the dead. She has been misled here by a failure to understand how the doctrine of resurrection stands related to the frequent Old Testament promises of ultimate blessing to generations of Israel and of other nations whom the judgments of God consigned to sheel for their sins, which promises Jesus Christ came to confirm. Accordingly St. Paul embraced within the compass of his "hope toward God" the resurrecion of the unjust (Acts, xxiv., 15). Nowhere does he give the least countenance to the modern view that their resurrection is in order to their endoubled damnation; although his doctrine carefully discriminates between the resurrection to eternal life of the righteons and the restoration of the unrighteous-after a bondage prolonged and deepened according to desertto such rank of being as they are fitted for and to consequent judgment and renewed liability limitations of good in resurrection-"accordeach of which has an individual meaning, i.e. diaggello, to tell or announce thoroughly (Luke, ix, 60): enaggelize, to tell good news own body." Yet he has no other thought (Acts, tvii, 18); kataggello, to tell thoroughly than that a redemptive value inheres in resurrection. The return to life must bring a herald (Mark, xvi., 15), and laleo, to discourse | with it the opportunities of life. Moreover, he connects this hope for the dead with the selection of a chosen seed, called to have fellowship with Christ in His toil and sufferings. With Him they were being "baptized for the dead" Firstborn from the dead, upon them devolves

and of raising up the name of the dead upon their inheritance. Here then is a Gospel which brings glad tidings of great joy to all people, while at the same time it summons those who have ears to hear to companionship with Christ in selfsurrender to God, and to a share with Him in his death (Philippians, i., 20); and his great, final His work and His reward. Instead of drawing an impassable line of separation in interest and Timothy, iv., 2) sounds like a trumpet call adown in destiny between the individual and his dead kindred, it unites them in one bundle of life and makes him to share in bearing the burden of their captivity, and then to find hope and succor

the right and duty of redeeming the later born,

in his deliverance. What sort of a Gospel then for the Buddhist or the follower of Confucius, always trained to think of himself as identified in life and interest and destiny with his dead ancestors, is that which preaches indeed Jesus and the resurrection, but makes their resurrection to be an unspeakable curse and the means of eternally separating him, if a believer in thrist, from his departed kindred. Is it in this way that the ancient promise is to be fulfilled "In Him shall

all the families of the earth be blessed"? In Motley's "Dutch Republic" the effect of this travesty of the Gospel upon the mind of an old pagan chief is thus described: "The Pagan Radbod had already immersed one of his royal legs in the haptismal fent, when a thought struck him. Where are my dead forefathers at present?' he said, turning suddenly upon Bishop Wolfran 'In hell with all other unbelievers,' was the imprudent answer. 'Mighty wed,' replied Radbod, removing his leg; 'then will I rather feast with my anecstors in the halls of Woden than dwell with your little starving band of Christians in heaven.' Entreaties and threats were unavailing. The Frisian declined positively a rite which was to cause an eternal

separation from his buried kindred " I have no desire to disparage the work of Christian missions or to belittle the good results achieved by them, but this incident forcibly illustrates how our hitherto narrow Gospel to the heathen needs to be filled out with a proper view of resurrection as a beneficent recovery from death and hell, even for the unjust, not indeed, as lifting them up to the level of eternal life, but to the arena where the light for the crown of life is waged. And no less is there need, both at home and abroad, to urge men to listen to the Gospel call to fellowship with Christ, that they may know Him and the power of His resurrection, and so, in saving themselves, become saviours of their brethren, both L. C. BAKER

# PRINCETON, N. J., April 24

The Apostles' Creed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While there is so much discussion on the subject of creeds and confessions of faith, may I be allowed to suggest through your columns a few trammelled by the clergy "Men's charity," creeds and confessions of faith, may I be alquestions which might be asked regarding the

reared in that faith. Later in life, for many years, I attended the Episcopal Church. I used to read the creed mechanically (the usual way), and thought little about it. So, for the time, all went well, for my mentality quietly rested in the supposition that what I had been taught must be correct. But after a time I began to think of this creed and to wonder upon what | people were to have a Bible in a tongue they authority it was based. From that time I could

could not conscientiously say I believed the most of it.

Why is it called the Apostles' Creed when there is absolute'y no evidence that the Apostles ever used or ever even heard of it? Is this not misleading? Where is the authority for saying Jesus was the only Son of God when He repeatedly called His Apostles His brethren? When or where did He call himself God's

Why should such emphasis be given to "Conceived of the Holy Ghost." "Born of the Virgin Mary." Of how much significance are these details? Yet they seem by the creed to be of more importance than the teachings of our Great Master! "Suffered under Pontius Pilate" -would it not be nearer the fact to say, Pilate wished to save His life but the Chief Priests sought to kill Him. "He descended into hell." Where is hell? "He ascended into Heaven and sitteth on the right hand of God." Where is Heaven? Does God live in a certain place and does He sit upon a throne as the king of an earthly nation sits upon his throne? is the teaching of the creed, but I cannot find it in the teachings of Jesus. "I believe in the Holy Ghost." Is this meant to refer to the inspiration of a Holy Spirit that speaks to us all? Why should this inward voice this Comforter be referred to as a person? "The communion of saints" seems to me to be only mystifying. Who are the saints? How do they commune How is it with those other than saints? Do they also "commune"? "The resurrection of the body" Possibly we shall be told that this means the resurrection of the spiritual body But is it not plainly apparent that it was intended to refer to the physical body? Besides, if the spirit does not die, how could it be resur-

rected?
To me the so-called Apostles' Creed is an in dorsement of the beliefs that were held by Christians through the dark ages. All honor to them for their beliefs under the lights they had: but it was after all a two-story and base ment theology. They believed this earth to be the centre of the universe, the main floor of the structure. God lived in Heaven which embraced the upper story, while Hell was in the basement. The good at death went to the upper story, while the wicked were sent to the isement to suffer forever, with no pitying hand held toward them and no voice to instruct or lead them!

To believe all this in ancient days was atural. To truly believe it to-day is impossible! What shall be said of those who each week solemnly say they believe the creed and then endeavor to explain it away? There is no satisfaction and absolutely no value in a halfpelieved creed

The Master never uttered more remarkable words than when he said: "God is Spirit, and they who worship Him must worship in spirit and in truth " The chief excuse for clinging to this creed seems to be its antiquity. How old is it? I am told by the most able student I know fifth century.

The writer can remember men who were born 140 years ago or one-tenth as far back as the age of the Apostles' Creed! Fourteen hundred years! Geologists go back more than fourteen hundred millions of years and find no trace of a beginning!

Is the antiquity of theories that were believed .400 years ago so great as to make it a theological necessity that they should still be accepted people who live in the light of modern ce? Is it inconsistent with true reverence for the highest form of religion that we believe in the discoveries of Copernicus and Newton? Are we given our powers of reason and understanding for no purpose so far as religious belief is affected? In science, in business, in all the practical affairs of life we correct errors as we find them. Is it not of far greater importance that errors in our highest beliefs should be corrected whenever and wherever they are demonstrated to be such? JOHN S. HAWLEY. YONKERS, April 24.

# Reply to a Correspondent of Last Sunday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: The suband "the finality of it all may be Rome "

But, as between Calvinism and Arminianism and Arminius, "says Claudius Buchanan, "are no more to be compared with the Gospel of Christ own business. than a common hedge stake is to be compared with Aaron's rod that budded," yet the learned middle course. As a writer in THE SUN recently pointed out, such a cleverly imitative people as the Japanese find nothing of value in the vited the cooperation of Genseric and brought son for the orthodox to ponder over

Is there not as much critical knowledge of the

the Restoration? Assuredly ves, and much more diversified, but the necessity for ostentatious use grows yearly less. The common people want to be preached to, lectured to, advised those who consider English as such. Even a and the people of these United States have not | Scripture, which declares those to be utterly as yet found much time or inclination to fo - cut off from God's people who were not circumgive the scholar for his lapses, hence he is chary | cised upon the eighth day. "Now," he asks, of displaying his jewels, save to the few who form no adequate leaven for the masses. And so it is in England to-day as it was when the Reformation gave the unlearned an opporcould understand. The Tindal-Coverdale translation did not please the Bishops—the transition as possibly too abrupt-and the motion that en English translation should be made to be set up in all churches was strongly opposed by fardiner and his party, loth to surrender a tittle of their power. But from the self-constituted Defender of the Faith Cromwell procured a general warrant allowing all his (Henry VIII.) subjects to read it. Cranmer wrote his thanks to Cromwell, "rejoicing to see the work of Reformation now risen in England, since the Word of Llands of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida od di l now shine over it all without a cloud " neourage the people to read the Bible set up in

The tide, apparently, set in too strong, for a few years after (1542) an act was passed restraining the use of the Bible; the priest was ever tenacious of his prerogatives. "Many seditious and ignorant people [the preamble sets forth! had abused the liberty granted them for reading the Bible, and that great diversity of opinions, animosities, tumults and chisms had been occasioned by perverting the sense of the Scripture. To retrieve the mischief arising from hence, it is enacted, that a ertain form of orthodox doctrine be set forth as a standard of belief; and that Tindal's false translation of the Old and New Testament be suppressed and forbidden to be read in any of

the King's dominions."

The foundation of grammar schools by Edward VI and the continuance of the undertaking during the reign of Elizabeth, showed says Kennet, "this way began to run into a so-called Aposiles' Creed?

Sort of excess, and almost bordered on the former superstition of founding cells and monasteries," while Bacon, addressing himself to King James, professes himself to be of their judgment who thought that "for grammar schools there were already too many, and therefore no

However, one great point was gained. The could understand "not," as the preface to King deed itself. And as a deed is good or bad, only read the first few lines of the creed, for I | James's version expresses it, "a translation al-

together new, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one, but to make a good one better; or of many good ones, one best." Selden ("Table Talk") contends that "the English translation of the Bible is the best translation in the world, and renders the sense of the original best, taking in for the English translation the Bishop's Bible, as well as King James's " Yet out of perhaps thirty thousand verses, which are enumerated as contained in that version, a tenth part, or more, was found to need correction; hence the newest version, which, if it only brought about the substitution of hades for hell, demonstrates a step in the right direction

What authority have we for a hell such as the dogmatists love to harp on? The Mosaic law seems to promise temporal rewards for suffered under the theology of His time? For the virtuous and punishments for the wicked. It threatens the Israelites with an untimely and Ignominious death, with the severest penalties, with cutting off or extermination; with excommunication and extinction of their families with barrenness in their land, with captivity and slavery; with being transported into a strange country; with Leing conquered and pursued by their enemies; with seeing a heaven of brass and a land of iron, but never with heil and eternal death. And the like, in proportion. as to rewards. It promises long life and a numerous family; plentiful harvests and fruitful flocks; with profound peace throughout their country. Victory is to be theirs over their enemies, riches, plenty, honors, in fact, everything that may gratify the selfove and senses of mankind, but it never says anything of eternal life, of the glory of Paradise, or the rewards of the other life. It is true Moses takes notice of a "lowest hell" (Deuteronom xxxii., 22) and "life and good, and death and Jeremiah, Ezekiel, the Psalmist and Solomon, mention a hell where the wicked are detained, but it is about on a plane with the Tartarus or Avernus of the Greek or Latin poets, as the Elysian Fields conform with some ideas of Paradise. Judging by past history, the Protestants have been able to give the Romanists a Roland for their Oliver in preaching the terrors of death and the last judgment for those who could not quite coincide with their views, and, no doubt, they will look to their laurels in due course, and defend their rights to the extreet mission's class of proselytes. It would be interesting to learn the name of

the dean (i.e., if he was a member of the Church of England) who in convocation pleaded ignorance of the Latin tongue. To Oxf rd and Cambridge men he would have a fascination more potent than Katisha ever dreamed her elbow possessed. If the ignoramus had been a curate, or even a country parson, the camel might have been swallowed, but a (hurch of England dean! There may have been nepotism. nay, even simony practised in that Church, but assuredly no dispenser of church patronage was, or is, likely to have the fact thrust at him that his appointee possessed less than that it cannot be traced to a time prior to the a high school boy's knowledge of a language which his university exacts he shall be examined in before entering on his profession And even were his then knowledge limited, the dignity of dean is not conferred every day, and the would-be aspirant's ambition would have plenty of time to grow cool if his erudition did not at least equal that of his contemporaries in the race. But apart from that the individual appeals to common sense. He realized that his listeners wanted him to use good sound English, not Latin, which, no matter how beautiful and suffleing to the scholar, they have neither time nor inclination to cultivate.

Clement of Rome was only ninety years removed from Christ's time, and St Paul assures us he is one of those "whose names are in the book of life "Historically considered, our knowledge neither of his personality nor his works is satisfactory. By those who wish to trace the Apostolic successions, (a subject that attracted no attention until the third century brought the strifes of monarchical episcopal views and ambitions), he is placed first after the Apostles as Bishop of Rome following Tertullian Irengus says he succeeded Linus and Anacletus in the government of the Church of Rome, acute consciousness of W. Thomas Scott seems | while Grotius, on the contrary, says that to have placed him between the "devil and the Clement, of whom St. Paul speaks, was deep sea," when, above all else, cheerfulness no more than a priest of the Church of was desirable. Notwithstanding the modern | Philippi but the identity of a leading father is be painfully repressing to think that one man | there are many things relating to the life of "trod the winepress alone, and of the people | Clement in the Apostolical constitutions, &c., there was none with him " Happily, the waver- their testimony has been severely questioned, ing, half-hearted Protestant may be consoled and the prospect of even a spiritually purified in the (to him) fact that "there is a last resort," | prototype as a leader in these decidedly practical times does not, when all the facts are marshalled, signify unalloyed joy, whether he and Romanism those who adopt the via should elect to shake up the dried bones of media have, no doubt, much to say, while the | Protestantism, curb the flerce denunciations of agnostics and rank infidels look upon all three | the Romanists, or pay attention to the blandly in much the same way. "The tenets of Calvin placid heathen who, as a rule, has no higher aim in this life than to be allowed to mind his

St. Augustine can scarcely be said to have worn out his life writing against Pelagianism writer was much praised for his services in the He was a disputant from his youth up, and cause of Christianity by his brethren of the without doubt had his hands full with the Manicheans, Donatists and Pelagians; but it was one of his own people, Boniface, who inhristianity as a whole thrust at them by the about the siege of Hippo and so hastened the old issionaries, and therein, doubtless, lies a les- man's death. It is a matter of dispute whether circumcision took away the guilt of original sin, or was a mark only of distinction ancient languages in the present as prior to between the Jews and Gentiles. The old alleging that it imprinted a sens ble mark upon the Hebrews whereby they were distinguished or scolded in their mother tongue, especially from other people who were not in covenant with God. St. Austin maintained, however, easual observer must have noticed that a that circumcision procured the remission of pedant is looked upon as a being to be avoided, original sin, and he founded his opinion on the what other sin besides that which is original could such children be guilty of?

If the Protestant Church is yearning for a re-vival of the early faith of the fathers, the comcurity to read the Bible in a language they ing years should furnish enough picturesque novelty to satisfy the most fastidious polemic. A. E. CULLINGWORTH. APRIL 25.

# OUR GROWING RICE CROP.

### Southern Planters Making Many Improvements in the Cultivation of This Grain.

As a rule, the United States imports rather njunctions were given requiring the clergy to largely increase their production. There is no

## MAN HUNT THAT FAILED. THE BAND THAT WENT OUT TO CATCH JIM TALBOT'S GANG.

Talbot's Men Killed Mike Meighet, Mayor of Caldwell, Kan. -Poker Game That Brought On the Killing-Hant for Fugitives That Began in Secret and Ended in Fallure. Mike Meigher was one who took the side of

his town against the annual visits of the Texas cowboys and so developed into one of the doughty defenders of Newton, Kan, when it was the end of the cattle trail. In due time Wichita was made a nearer shipping place for the Texas rangers and Newton became a dead town Mike Miegher promptly moved to Wichita and soon became chief ringmaster of the town as Marshal. Soon Mike and the end of the trail moved to Caldwell. Whether because of his fame or because his name was pronounced mayor, or from the fact that he opened the most popular saloen in town, the citizens decided at once that Mike Meigher was the best available man to deal with the reckless and irresponsible characters of the cattle trail. He was elected Mayor by acelamation and installed into office with an enthusiastic fusiliade of revolver shots followed with free whiskey for the rest of the day Before the end of the year Caldwell had be-

come a thriving town and had broken the record or dead cowboys. Mike Meigher did his share of killing for the sake of peace and among the men to his credit was Sill Powel, a chum of Jim Talbot. "Jim has sent word by me," said Billy the Kid

ne months later, leaning femiliarly over the evil" (Deuteronomy, xxx , 15), and Job, Isaiah, bar as Mike produced the bottle and set out the glass, "to tell you that it's death on sight between you and him." "All right," replied Mike Meigher, "Tell

Jim that he can find me here any time he cails. It's a fair field and no favor and the fellow that's standing up after the first shot must treat the crowd " Everybody knew both men and during the

ext summer's drive, the town was thrown into a fever by the report that Jim Talbot had arrived. Most of the citizens found a sudden interest in their homes or were unusually busy tent of obtaining a fair share of the Sixteenth in their places of business. However, there were enough interested in the promised show to keep Mike Meigher's saloon crowded all day. It was an hour or more after the lamps were lighted that evening before Jim Talbot stalked His hands were dangling by his side and Mike Meigher made no move to draw a weapon. The crowd was disappointed. Instead of shooting each other the two avowed enemies took a drink together. After some commonplace conversation, they went over to a poker table and joined in the game. An expectant crowd gathered around.

"This is a good town to live in." remarked Talbot. "I sent my family up here a week ago and I guess I'll make it my home."

Mike Meigher congratulated him and as chief officer of the city welcomed him as one of their citizens. Friendly drinks were ordered for the table and the disgusted crowd was so sure that peace had been established and the feud forgotten that in the course of an hour or two all but the players had gone home.

There's my pile," said Talbot, placing all his money on a jack pot out of which all the players had withdrawn excepting the two

Take back your money," said Meigher. pushing the bills back. "I've got you beat and I don't want all you've got." He showed down a royal straight flush. Talbot began to swear.

"Don't use such language in here," said Meigher. "It's against the rules of the house." Talbot grew more abusive and began to pound the table with his fist. "If you can't act more decent than that

you've got to get out of the game," returned Meigher. Taibot sent forth another string of oaths and Meigher reached across the table, drew. in the desperado's chips and counted out their

value in money which he shoved across the table to him. Talbot's hand flew to his re-Don't do that, Jim," said Frank Evans, touching him on the shoulder. "We don't want any trouble in here to-night between you and Mike. You are drinking too much, let not take you home and in the morning." wou wil think better of it."
Without a word the desperado turned on his heel with Frank Evans and left the saloon. They went to a newly-occupied house on the outskirts of the town where the angry man promised to go to bed and behave himself. Frank Evans returned to the saloon.

Don't you trust Jim Talbot a hair's breath," said warningly to Meigher. "He means

Don't you trust Jim Talbot a hair's breath," he said warningly to Meigher. "He means to kill you at the first chance and no point of honor goes with him."

Meigher shrungged his shoulders.
"If he can do it he's wlecome," was the response of the man who was credited with not being afraid of anything that ever drew breath. It was not long past midnight and the game had continued without further interruption. Several of Talbot's men had come in, played a few rounds and then withdrawn to go to other saloons. Meigher and Frank Evans went home. A few minutes after their departure Jim Talbot returned and demanded to be let into the game, where he remained

The Marsan was returning the shots vigor-ously and a number of the citizens joined in. Talbot's men gathered around him and a fusi-ale of revolver shots followed, none of them intended to kill. Meigher rushed out of the saloon followed by his men, When he ap-peared in the open door he threw up his hands and fell forward dead, as the sound of a rine reached them.

and fell forward dead, as the sound of a rine reached them.

Immediately the desperadoes mounted their horses and rode away to the outskirts of the town and emptied their weapons at everything in sight. A posse of citizens mounted norses and went after them. The pursuers did not come in sight of the fleeing men until just before might and they came to bay in a blow-out on the top of a sand hill. In this natural fortification they kept the catizens out of range until darkness came on. Then the pursuers encircied the hill and erawled up so close that they would easily command surrender at the coming of daylight. But when daylight came the desperadoes had gone. Through some place in the cordon around the hill the Tailbot men had rinden we out molestation from the senhad ridden we jout molestation from the sentinels.

A large reward was offered and numerous

southern Planters Making Many Improvements in the Cultivation of Tists Grain.

As a rule, the United States imports rather more rice than is raised in the southern part of the country. The prospect new seems to be that our farmurs on the reclaimed swamp lands of Scath Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and in the low parts of Louisians and Texas will largely increase their production. There is no reason why the United States should not become self-sufficing as far as rice is concerned. This is one advantage of a very large country like ours embracing half a continent and many varieties of climate. We can produce our selves most of the things we wish to consume, whereas smaller countries, like the great commercial nations of Europe, must depend upon other parts of the world for a much larger variety of the himgs they need.

Rice is a sub-tropical and tropleal product which we may raise in enormous supported three forms and the encouraging feature of the industry is that rice cultivation is being revolutionized by the use of machinery which is reducing the cost. Plants for pumping was produce three-iourths of all theriter raised in the country, and the encouraging feature of the industry is that rice cultivation is being revolutionized by the use of machinery which is reducing the cost. Plants for pumping was to continue the country, and the encouraging feature of the industry is that rice cultivation is being revolutionized by the use of machinery which is reducing the cost. Plants for pumping was to reduce the company with Evans, declared that they were friends of the Floitos and would not be allowed to speak to any one for a far more expensive than the well-graid labor of our own country. He says the laborer is the reducing the cost of \$25 to \$20 an acre in addition to his board of the remaining and interesting illustration of the fact that the miserably paid of remaining the continued produced in the countries from which we are as a sub-regional produced in the countries from which we can rise our own rice a grea

his revolver in the other, slert through the day and awaited the friendly offices of night in which to approach the hit of the outlaws.

and awaited the friencly offices of night in which to approach the hat of the outlaws.

At midnight they left one man in charge of the horses and the other rine crept up to the house, stationing themselves so as to command it from every point. One of them dissovered several horses back of the house, and another crawled up to the door where he was able to hear men breathing. A cold tain began to fall and in the greatest discomfort and suspense the men waited at their stations until daylight. Every man's gam was trained on the house for the slightest sign of life within. The hours were en until 8 o'clock and still no one appeared.

Let's wake them up with a volley to let them They's wake them up with a veriety to let them know how many of us are here, said Frenk Evans. "The nine of us can put eighteen holes through the upper part of the door and they may conclude that it is wiser to surrender than to fight us, especially if there happens to be no hanging clininals mang them. The order to fire was given and there was a rearleaving eighteen holes through the door as a greeting. For quite a line there was no sound within.

Takes them a dashed long time to count the holes," said one of the men, "or else they are peeping through the holes somewhere to get a shot at us."

are peoping through the later a white handkerchief to get a shot at us."

A few minutes later a white handkerchief appeared through the window.

"That's strange," said one of the men. "The Talbots have a wnite handkerchief among them. They are unusually swell for outlaws.

Orders were given for the men in the house to throw the door open and come out one at a time without wearons and with their hands up. The first one to appear was a deputy marsual from Caldwell followed by some well-known cultzens of Summer county.

"Hello, Bub" cried Frank Evans starting up, what does this mean?

Explanations soon disclosed the fact that hey too had organized a secret expention and cot knowing the agreed of the secret expension and Explanations soon disclosed the fact that they too had organized a secret expedition and not knowing the exact place of the Talbots had run on them unexpectedly and in the fight had two of their men wounded and one killed. A little later they had stumbled upon this unoccupied house and talten possession of it while one of their number went forty miles away to the nearest military campion.

Late in the afternoon the doctor and the mes-Late in the afternoon the doctor and the messenger arrived both of them reporting that they had kept a careful lookout and had seen no signs of the outlaws. One of the men went out to put away the two horses and in a few minutes the hinters were startled by the sound of a rifle shot out at the corral followed by a dozen more that came through the door and windows. The outlaws had evidently returned to find their house occupied and were not disposed to give it up without a contest. The chance to kill the man putting out the horses had evidently precipitated the attack. Port holes were soon picked through the mortar between the logs and an effort was made to draw the enemy's fire so the marksmen could find them and pick them off, but the outlaws were too wary.

Night came on and with it the problem of how to clear the way for escape. Luckily the night

to clear the way for escape. Luckily the night was extremely dark and seven of the most experienced men succeeded in crawling out of the house and working their way to different the house and working their way to different places where they could watch for enemies and perchance by clever sharpshooting reduce their numbers or drive them away. Each knew where the other was to go and countersigns were given so that there would be no danger of friends destroying one another.

Frank Evans crawled up on to the top of the hill and with no more noise than a snake wedged himself in between two low rocks to await the coming of day. A drizzling rain had made the night one of misery and when the light of morning had advanced enough to make surrouncing objects visible he cautiously arose to take a careful survey of the field. The first object he saw was the muzzle of a revolver willing these feet of his head and behind it the t object he saw was the muzzle of a revolver hin three feet of his head and behind it the

within three feet of his head and behind it the grim visage of a well-known outlaw.

"Good morning, Ben." said the man-hunter.

"Beastly weather, and it?

Surprised at being spoken to, the desperado hestitated a moment and the hesitation cost him his life. At the crack of a rifle half way down the hill he sank down, the lifeless hand discharging the revolver into the ground. Subsequent investigation showed that Ben Gourley had been left to watch the man-hunters and report their movements so that the band could keep well out of the way. The Talbots were gone like hares among the interminable hills and the disappointed hunters had to return home with their out of the way. The Talbots were gone like hares among the interminable hills and the dis-appointed hunters had to return home with their dead and wounded men.

### QUEBEC AND HURON RAILROAD Scheme to Shorten the Journey of Grain to Europe by 1,000 Miles.

QUEBEC, April 27 - Another great scheme for shortening the route for the conveyance of breadstuffs from the great West to Europe italists and railway men. Some of those who are providing money for the new undertaking are still in the background, and their names are not given to the public. Those who are known in connection with the scheme are J. McNicel, banker, of Detroit, F. W. Hayes, President of the Preston National Bank, Detroit; H. F. Shoemaker, President of the board troit; H. F. Shoemaker, President of the board and unable to sign their names, although, practically, they are among the best voters of the officers they elect are is about to be undertaken by American capof management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rallway and President of the Cincinnation and Dayton Rallway and President of the Cincinnation in the State and the officers they elect are the most competent and efficient, and those the most competent and efficient. way: M. C. Currie, member of the stock exchanges of Detroit and Ypsilanti and director of the Toledo and Trement Railway, W. L. Holmes, President of the Detroit Telephone Company and the Michigan Portland Cement Company: J. D. Hawkes, director of the De-troit and Mackinaw Railway and ex-engineer of the Canada Southern and Michigan road.

Meigher shringeed his shoulders.

"If he can do it he's whecome," was the response of the man who was credited with not being afraid of anything that ever drew breath. It was not long past midnight and the game had continued without further interruption. Several of Tablot's men had come in played a few rounds and then withdrawn to go to other saloons. Meigher and Frank Evans went home. A few minutes after their departure Jim Talbot returned and demanded to be let into the game, where he remained till after daylight. As he left the saloon for his breakfast he saw John Wilson, the Marshal and William Fassett, the deputy, taking two of his men to the lock-up.

"Boys, get your guns," he cried, springing behind the curbing of the public well in from of Gilmore's barn, where he was joined at once by Budd Hill. Both began firing at the Marshal.

"This is the opening of the game to kill you," said Frank Evans to Meigher as they ran into the saloon to get their rules. "Don't you see that they are not trying to hit Wilson? They want you to come into the fray and then they will down you."

The Marshal was returning the shots vigorously and a number of the citizens joined in.

This is the opening of the game to kill you, and a number of the citizens joined in.

The was all the financial backing they would be required here for the new railway.

Way.

These men and the other capitalists who a charter for the Ouebec and Lake Huron Railway, which they say li reduce by a thousand miles the distance from the great West to Europe. The proposed the great West to Europe. The proposed the great West to Europe. The proposed railway is to run from the moush of which and they are batter they all who and the come in the demanded the financial backing they want and plenty of capital awaiting investment, and that if the charter they ask for is granted they will the financial backing they want and plenty of capital awaiting investment, and that if the charter they ask for is granted they will the charter they ask for is granted they will t way.

These men and the other capitalists who

laid in their last resting place.

Superintendent J. L. McCollum of the Western and Atlantic issued the following order yester-

Superintendent J. L. McCollim of the Western and Atlantic issued the following order yesterday morning:

"All engines and trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad will come to a standstill wherever they may be, promptly at 12 o'clock noon to-day, and will remain standing five minutes. Work of all kinds will be suspended for five minutes at that hour. Trainmen must protect themselves out on the line. This is to commemorate the interment of our late Superintendent of Motive Power James Cullen."

At whatever point on the line the trains were they all stopped at noon, and not a wheel moved along the entire system for five minutes. The bells on all of the engines were tolled as long as the suspension of traffic continued. The tribute has a deeper and stronger significance to railroad men than it will have to the general public. It meant what the volley fired over a soldier's graves by his comrades means.

James Cullen began work for the Nashville.

fired over a soldier's graves by his comrades means.

James Cullen began work for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad in 1868 as an engineer. He was already a fine mechanic. In 1872 ne went with the St. Louis and Southeastern as foreman of the shops of that road, but in the following year he returned to the service of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis as roundhouse foreman. He was soon promoted and made foreman of the machine shops of the road at Nashville. Later he received another promotion, and was made master mechanic at Nashville. In addition he was made superintendent of car building.

In 1891 Mr. Cullen was appointed superintendent.

From the Boston Exening Transcript Kate (not particularly fair to look upon) I went to the masked ball last night and thad such a lovely time!
Ethel-Yes, I should think you would feel pretty comfortable at a masked ball.

ONLY 3.7 PER CENT. OF THE ME. GROSS ALLONED TO VOT.

The New Constitution and Election Laws Tested at the Election A Shrinkage of 140,000 in the State's Vote Since 1:06 Rotten Horoughs - Walte Voters Dissetish:

NEW ORLEANS, April 27. The State election in Louisiana on April 17 was the first held under the new Constitution which seeks the difranchi ement of the regro. In the entry State only 5,313 negroes were registered at though the ceasus and the registration of 1890 showed 110 815 regrees of vetting age. in that year of whom \$2.600 were able to p and write or sign their names. Of these are registered negroes hearly one-half belonged three parishes, leaving only 2503 regions registered in the fifty-six other parishes seven parishes containing a population of 100.482 negroes, of whem 23.862 were of age to vote, not one negro was registered. In one of these parishes. Madison, the pegices constitute nearly nine-tenths of the total population. The parish has a population of almost 22 000, but only 291 voters, all white, maringe political affairs. In eight other parieties, with a negro population of 119 C42, there were 122 negroes registered, making a total in fifteen parishes of 230 104 negroes, with 122 votes, or one vote to each 2,000 of repulation, and to each 500 persons of voting age and sex. What is known as the Tensas district contains about 70,000 population, but only 1.635 veters, of whom 1.557 are whites. They elect two Senators and six Representatives, with a comparatively small population and constitute a rotten borough as truly as Nevada. There are so few voters compared with the population that one voter in ten holds an office. In tiencordia with 521 voters and 357 votes east forty. two men were elected to profitable office. The elective offices in that parish numbered 52 or one-seventh of all the voters. In Madison, with 291 registered voters, there were 48 elective offices, and 40 officials to be elected. The candidates and the election efficers constituted

candidates and the election officers constituted about a third of the total vote.

The educational quantication which is a part of the new Constitution is not so much the cause of the great reduction in the negro vote as the registration and election laws. After the election of 1890, when the negro vote very nearly carried Louisiana into the Republican column and the Republican leaders declare that it did go for Pharr for Governor, but he was counted out—it was determined to pass a registration law which would disfranches that it did go to was counted out—it was determined to pass a registration law which would disfranchise a registration law which would disfranchise a registration law which would disfranchise the illiterate negro voters. This and before it was known whether a change as regards the suffrage could be made in the con-stitution. It was impossible to make an educa-tional qualification for the suffrage because of tional qualification for the suffrage because of certain provisions in the Constitution, and it was determined to reach the same result in a round-about way by an educational qualification for registration. A voter, in order to be registered, is required to write out his application, the receives a blank form in which he is required to give the date of his birth and to state how old he is in years, months and days at the time of his application for registration. The voter is, therefore, required to have not only voter is, therefore, required to have not only knowledge of reading and writing, but also some little skill in arithmetic. As the negro is especially weak on the subject of the date of his birth, this requirement disposes of the great mass of the race, even those who are slightly educated. The law places it within the power of the registrar to shut out by enforcing this provision rigidly all except the well clucated negroes, and the 5,33 colored men who are registered, represent the amount of education among the negroes of Louisiana. The better class of the colored people thed yery hard to get men of their race to register, not for political reasons, but as evidence that not for political reasons, but as evidence t the negroes of Louisiana are improving education. Several meetings were held the negroes of Louisiana are improving in education. Several meetings were held to arouse the colored race to the importance of registering and voting, and circulars were sent out, yet only 5.313 out of a total of 144.00 who are otherwise qualified to vote were sufficiently interested to take the trouble to tegister or were able to pass the severe educational requirements of the Louisiana law. It is probable that not a few of these 5.313 or their ancestors youted eyen in ante-hellum slave days, when voted even in ante-bellum slave days, when in spite of the fact that people of colored blood did not enjoy the franchise, many voted by

the most competent and efficient, and those parishes the best governed. An educational qualification for the suffrage and the qualfications required by registration would have disfranchised most of these voters. In the convention the effect of these conditions was discussed at length, and it was estimated by some that more than half the white voters would be disfranchised should the simple voters who was inserted in the Constitution which created a hereditable vote, and allowed those to vote whose ancestors enjoyed the franchise in any American State previous to 1868, the year when the electoral franchise was conferred upon the negro. In order to enjoy this privilege, however, the illiterate whites had to register their names on what was called the permanent roll, and to assert their right to the stiffarge because their ancestors once enjoyed it. Many were ashamed to do this at first, but when a Senator and Mayor foregoing the right to a vote because of literary education, sought it because of ancestry the flock followed. It was of course impossible to apply this rule to foreign born whites, although the convention showed a desire to do so, and they had to submit to the same qualification as the negro—and stand an educational qualification for the suffrage. The result of the

as the negro—and stand an educational qual-fication for the suffrage. The result of this change in the suffrage was as follows: Number Number of Voting Age. Registered 
 Native whites
 125,000
 121,116

 Foreign born whites
 30,000
 6,300

 Negroes
 144,000
 5,313

that those interested in the project will invest largely in real estate in Quebec, where property is just now at a low ebb. In view of the fact that large elevators and warchouses will be required here for the new railway.

NOT A WHEEL TURNED.

A Bailroad System's Notable Tribute to the Memory of a Dead Official.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

That railroad companies are not always the souliess, heartless corporations they are sometimes represented to be was proved yesterday by the manner in which the Nashville. Chattanooga and St. Louis and Western and Atlantic Railroads paid a last tribute to the memory of Superintendent of Motive Power James Cullen, who died in Nashville Thursday night, and was buried yesterday at noon.

While the funeral ceremonies at the grave were being conducted and the body was being lowered into the grave business of all kinds was suspended absolutely on the 1,300 miles of the railroad system that Mr. Cullen had served so long and faithfully. Every engine and train on the system came to a standstill promptly at noon; in all of the sand work ceased. Work of all kind was suspended by every employee of the company business and work ceased. Work of all kind was suspended by every employee of the company for the minutes, while the remains of the late and with the promptical promptical at noon; in all of the superintendent of motive power were being counting of voters, stuffing of holds boyes and offices of the company business and work ceased. Work of all kind was suspended by every employee of the company business and work ceased. Work of all kind was superintendent of motive power were being and Atlantic assured the following order yesterday morning.

Democrats
White Republicans.
Old Republicans
Did not vote

The large number of voters who do not yet form the element in doubt that will determine the political future of the State. There-fourth or more of those who stayed away from the polls did so because they did not like any of the three tickets in the field.

With the elimination of the negro from politics the old or regular Republican party for disappeared from the State. Its vote is assistant 2 per cent, of the regular vote of the State it consists only of about 300 white men and 2 as negroes, just enough to hold the Federal office and elect delegates to the Republican National Convention. It controls only a minority even of the negroes who are still voters, most of the reputable negroes having gone over to the new Republican party.

Sourcely dead is to Declare the state of the new free the new free the state of the new free t The large number of voters who do not

of the negroes who are still voters, most of the reputable negroes having gone over to the new Republican party.

Squarely dead is the Populist party of Longe and which four years ago was so strong that it threatened to defeat the Democracy in had the congressional districts of the State. Populists could muster only 5,000 votes in high late election, all the others have gone back to the Democracy.

But in spite of the fact that the Democracy ticket was successful in the election by showed ticket was successful in the election by showed whelming a majority, the fact remains that did not receive a majority of the registered note and that a large proportion of the voters above away from the polls, after taking the treated to register themselves, because they of the like any of the tickets in the field. This investancement of doubt in the face of the turnest. The vote of Louisiana has shrunk turnes state 1808, and is herely one-third what it was the Part of this reduction is due to disfranches ment, but part also to the fact that a large proportion of the voters are neutral, at least on State issues, and are looking for some political movement which they can follow. And what is true of Louisiana is true to a considerable extent of other Southern States.

erable extent of other Southern States